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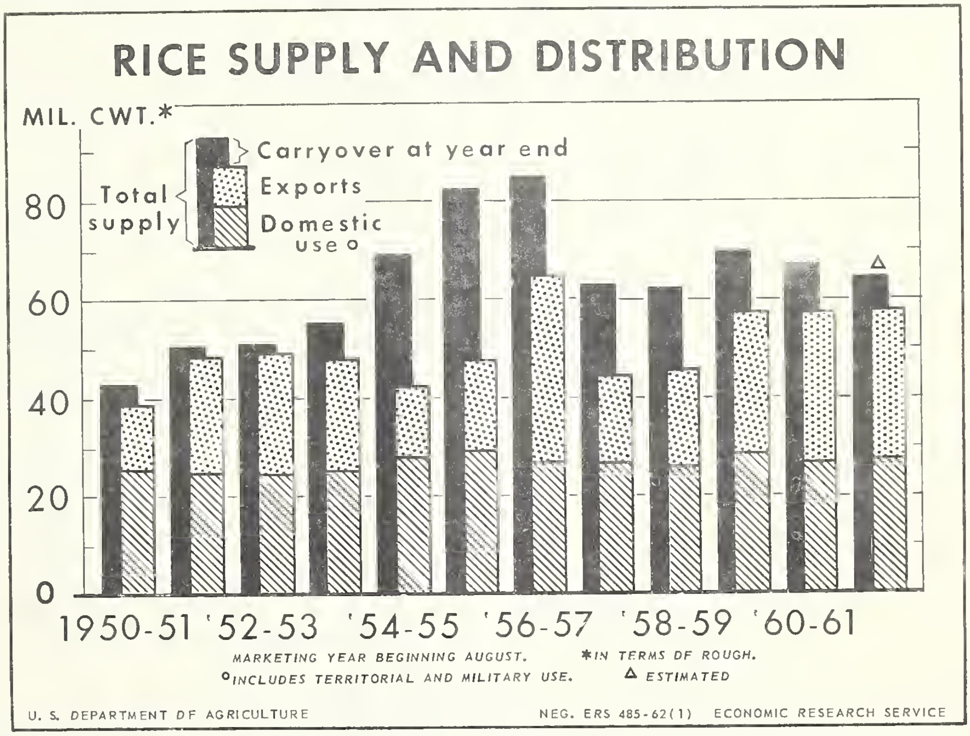
The RICE SITUATION

The U.S. rice supply in 1961-62 is estimated at 64.0 million cwt., rough rice equivalent, 4 percent below the supply a year ago and about 11 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Exports are tentatively estimated at 30.0 million cwt., about the same as in 1960-61. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 27.5 million cwt., up slightly from a year earlier.

The carryover at the end of the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 6.5 million cwt., down 3.6 million from August 1, 1961 and less than one-fifth the size of the record 34.6 million cwt. carried over on August 1, 1956. The reduction this year is again the result of very large exports.



IN THIS ISSUE

The U.S. Rice Outlook for 1962
The International Rice Trade Outlook
Analysis of the Current Rice Situation

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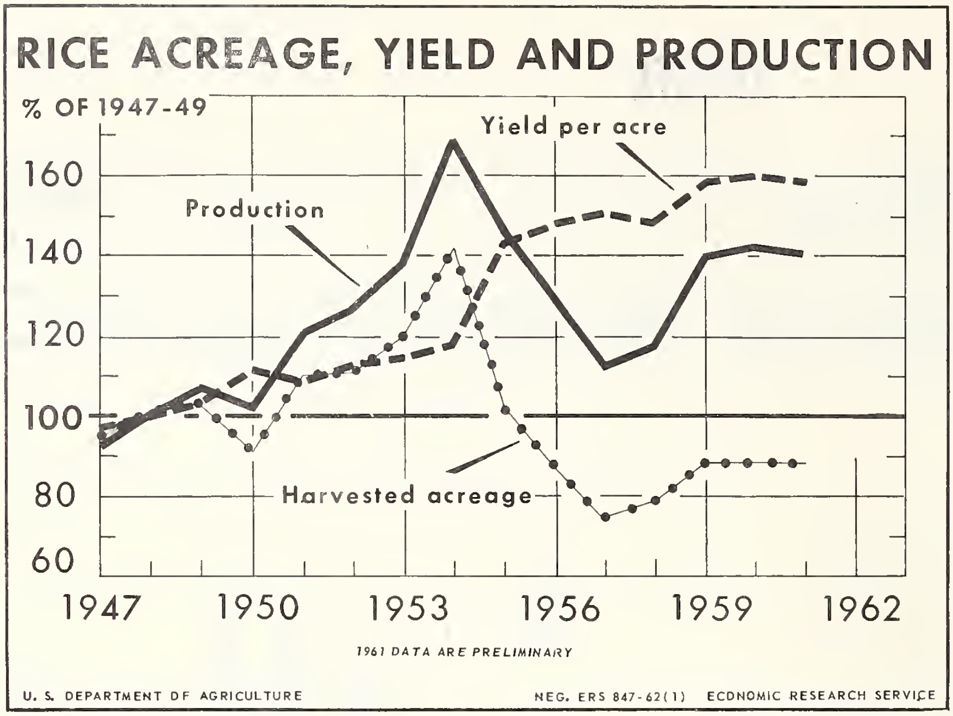
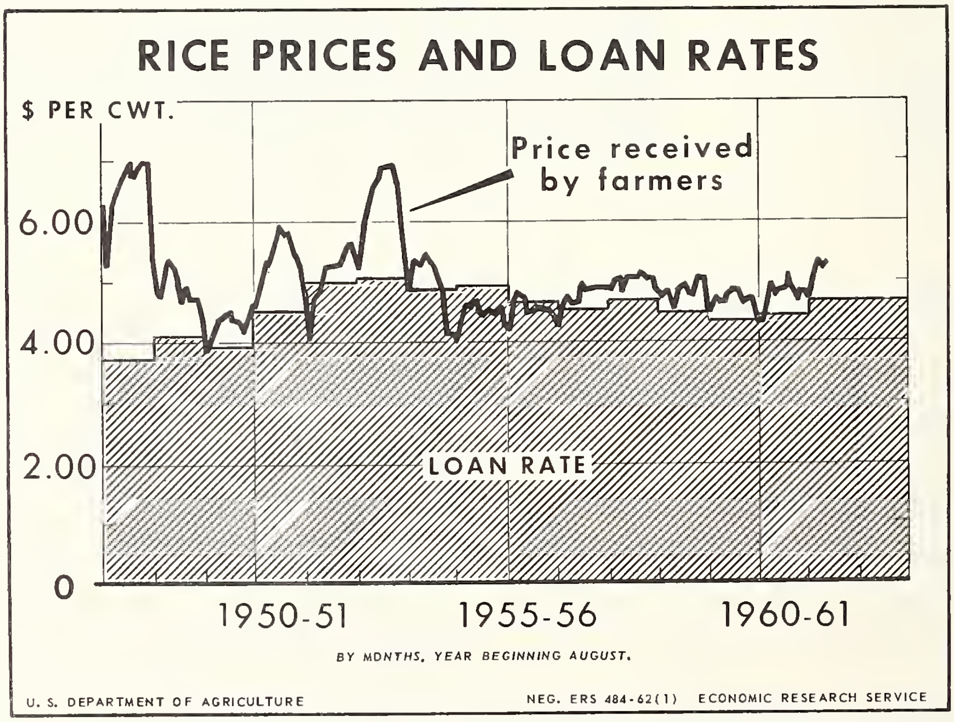


Production of rice in 1961 at 53.7 million cwt. was 2 percent below the previous year but 8 percent above the 1950-59 average. The smaller production was due to both a smaller harvested acreage and lower yields, with the latter accounting for a major part of the decline. The 1.6 million acres seeded were practically the same as in 1960 while the harvested acreage was slightly below the previous year. The yield per harvested acre fell below the record 34.22 cwt. in 1960, but was nearly 6.00 cwt. above the 1950-59 average and the third highest of record.



The 1961-62 average price received by farmers for rice is currently estimated at $4.97 per cwt., 26 cents above the announced support of $4.71. Strength in rice prices reflects heavy exports under Government financed programs, extensive use of the price support program, and some reduction in the 1961 crop. Prices received by farmers have averaged above support levels in all but two years, 1951-52 and 1954-55.

THE RICE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 12, 1962

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SUMMARY

The rice carryover at the end of the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 6.5 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, down from the 10.1 million on hand August 1, 1961. Such a carryover would be less than one-fifth the size of the record 34.6 million carried over on August 1, 1956. The reduction this year is again the result of very large exports.

The domestic rice supply in 1961-62 is estimated at 64.0 million cwt., consisting of the carryover on August 1, 1961, of 10.1 million cwt., production of 53.7 million, and imports of 0.2 million. The crop is 2 percent below a year earlier but 9 percent above the 1955-59 average. Exports are tentatively estimated at 30.0 million cwt., only slightly above the 29.6 million in 1960-61. Domestic disappearance in 1961-62 is estimated at 27.5 million cwt., also slightly above a year earlier.

In the referendum held on January 23, producers approved rice marketing quotas for 1962 by a 94.2 percent vote, according to preliminary returns. The 1962 acreage allotment of 1.8 million acres was announced at 10 percent above the minimum statuatory allotment set for 1956-1961 in order to assure adequate rice supplies to meet export needs.

A crop of 59.6 million cwt. would be produced in 1962 on the alloted acres if yields were about the same as the 1959-61 average, after making allowance for a small acreage placed in the Conservation Reserve and for normal underplanting and abandonment. This crop added to the estimated August 1, 1962 rice carryover of 6.5 million cwt. and estimated imports of 0.3 million cwt. results in a total supply of 66.4 million cwt. for the 1962-63 marketing year.

Domestic disappearance is estimated at 27.6 million cwt., about the same as the estimate for 1961-62. Exports in 1962-63 are projected at about 32.2 million cwt., a little more than the estimate for 1961-62 but substantially above the 1955-59 average. On the basis of these estimates, the carryover of rice on August 1, 1963, may be about 6.6 million, about the same as the 6.5 million estimated for August 1, 1962.

The average price received by farmers for rice in 1961-62 is currently estimated at $4.97, which is 26 cents above the announced support of $4.71. In 1960-61, the price averaged $4.55 per cwt., 13 cents above the average support of $4.42. The principal factors underlying the strength in rice prices in 1961-62 are heavy exports under Government financed programs, extensive use of the price support program, and some reduction in the 1961 crop.

The advance national minimum average support price for 1962-crop rice was announced January 8 at $4.71 per cwt. This was 78 percent of the January 1962 rice parity price. The support price for the 1962 crop is the same as for the 1961 crop, which was up from $4.42 a year earlier.

World rice production in 1961-62, excluding Communist areas, is forecast at 147.3 million metric tons, only 2 percent below the record 151.0 million of 1960-61 but 28 percent above the 1950-54 average of 114.8 million tons. The decline in production from a year ago is primarily in Asia, producer of 89 percent of the rice in non-Communist countries. Decreased production is also in prospect in Africa and South America. However, output increased sharply in Europe, and showed some gain in North America.

While data are still incomplete, international trade in rice for the calendar year 1961 is indicated at about 6 percent below that of 1960 but 25 percent above the 1951-55 average. Some exporters had slightly larger stocks available for export because of increased production, but Mainland China, which had been a substantial exporter in 1959 and 1960, was forced to cut shipments drastically because of its short production. Total supplies moving into international trade from Asian sources were down from a year earlier. However, supplies from non-Asian sources were maintained at or, in some cases, slightly above 1960 levels.

At the close of calendar year 1961, stocks of old-crop rice in principal exporting countries were lower than a year earlier. Practically all supplies for export were committed prior to January 1, 1962, and shipments from Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Egypt, Brazil, and Spain early in 1962 were largely limited to supplies from the current 1961-62 crop. With average growing conditions in 1962-63, this drawdown of year-end stocks would not be particularly serious and would not indicate any world shortage of rice. Principal Asian importers--Pakistan, India, Japan, and Malaya--apparently have higher stocks than last year.

Because of reduced export availability in Thailand, South Vietnam, Egypt, and in some South American areas world trade in rice in 1962 is not expected to expand. The reduced supply position will affect long, medium, and short grain types. Prices which declined seasonally in the early part of 1962 are currently showing signs of recovery. The market should be reasonably firm throughout the year with prices about at current levels for the year's average as a whole.

U. S. exports rose slightly in 1960-61 even with the loss of the Cuban market. The growth took place in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe, sales were up sharply in West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg were about one-third lower than in the past two years. Exports to India and Pakistan under P. L. 480 were larger than a year earlier. Saudi Arabia and some other Near East countries took more rice for dollars. In Africa, increased sales were largely to Ghana, Liberia, Union of South Africa, with the major portion of the increase in commercial sales for dollars.

U. S. exports of rice for 1961-62 are estimated at around the same level as last year. The volume of cash sales likely will move up rather substantially, with a reduction in quantities moving under Government programs.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND - Between 1945 and 1953, world supplies of rice were scarce and prices rose steadily. Stortages were caused by wartime and postwar disruptions which reduced output in important rice producing countries. Although U. S. rice production before World War II was less than 25 million cwt., rough rice equivalent, during and after the war it increased rapidly until 1954, when it reached 64 million cwt. In 1957, it dropped to a recent-year low of 43 million cwt., (table 1). Though large in comparison with a decade earlier, U. S. rice production in 1961 at 53.7 million cwt. represented less than 2 percent of the world total (table 7).

The world rice shortage began to ease in 1953 as export supplies in most areas became more abundant. Unusually favorable growing conditions and expanded acreage planted to rice, both in importing and exporting countries, improved the supply situation. By the fall of 1953, prices of rice in world trade began to move downward from record levels.

Table 1 .-Rice, rough equivalent: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-62 1/

Year beginning August	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Farm production 2/	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Total 4/	Disappearance: Domestic: Food 5/	Disappearance: Domestic: Industry 6/	Disappearance: Domestic: Feed and seed	Disappearance: Domestic: Total	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Ending stocks
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1937	3,712	24,044	1,311	29,257	16,044	3,578	1,724	21,346	4,764	26,110	3,147
1938	3,147	23,638	1,018	28,221	14,895	2,870	1,442	19,207	4,767	23,974	4,247
1939	4,247	24,339	649	29,765	15,752	2,779	1,515	20,046	4,484	24,530	5,235
1940	5,235	24,504	334	29,745	16,471	2,944	1,723	21,138	5,651	26,789	2,956
1941	2,956	23,108	126	26,690	15,187	2,451	1,933	19,571	6,552	26,123	567
1942	567	29,101	136	29,552	16,017	2,278	1,971	20,266	6,961	27,227	2,325
1943	2,325	29,287	77	30,213	16,619	2,747	1,950	21,316	7,069	28,385	1,828
1944	1,828	30,992	7/	31,760	14,925	3,155	1,921	20,001	10,201	30,202	1,558
1945	1,558	30,718	127	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084	1,255
1946	1,255	32,535	9	33,052	15,491	2,530	2,144	20,165	12,291	32,456	596
1947	596	35,253	27	35,843	15,170	4,572	2,298	22,040	13,055	35,095	748
1948	748	38,320	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	14,378	36,470	2,505
1949	2,505	40,787	62	43,138	16,585	4,724	2,136	23,445	16,224	39,669	3,469
1950	3,469	38,840	787	43,438	18,252	4,866	2,634	25,752	13,167	38,919	4,519
1951	4,519	46,122	542	50,257	16,756	4,750	2,653	24,159	24,058	48,217	2,040
1952	2,040	48,278	350	51,786	17,750	4,577	2,822	25,149	25,122	50,271	1,515
1953	1,515	52,924	417	55,566	17,343	4,560	3,409	25,312	22,708	48,020	7,546
1954	7,546	64,254	65	68,956	18,680	5,613	3,683	27,976	14,280	42,256	26,700
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,386	19,080	6,012	4,008	29,100	18,668	47,768	34,618
1956	34,618	49,503	386	84,651	19,170	5,088	2,742	27,000	37,548	64,548	20,103
1957	20,103	42,954	237	62,784	19,020	4,789	2,491	26,300	18,315	44,615	18,169
1958	18,169	44,775	164	61,518	18,840	4,706	2,554	26,100	19,749	45,849	15,669
1959	15,669	53,669	790	69,377	20,708	4,950	2,342	28,000	29,233	57,233	12,144
1960	12,144	54,623	288	66,642	19,836	4,908	2,256	27,000	29,563	56,563	10,079
1961 8/	10,079	53,659	300	64,038	20,000	5,000	2,498	27,498	30,000	57,498	6,540
1962 9/	6,540	59,636	250	66,426	20,100	5,000	2,487	27,587	32,239	59,826	6,600

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States--Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma. 3/ Consists mostly of broken rice. 4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution. 5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use. 6/ Primarily for beer production. 7/ Less than 500 hundredweight. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Tentative estimates.

Stocks in the United States were 1.5 million cwt. at the beginning of the 1953-54 marketing year and started building up following the record large 1953 crop to 7.5 million cwt. at the beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year (table 1). The combination of these carryover stocks, the 1954 crop which established another record, and reduced exports caused the August 1, 1955 carryover to rise sharply to 26.7 million cwt.

In view of this heavy accumulation of rice, acreage allotments and marketing quotas were proclaimed for the 1955 crop. Quotas were approved by growers in a referendum. Although quotas resulted in a sharp reduction in acreage, a substantial increase in yield per acre held production of the 1955 crop at a high level, the second highest of record up to that date. And, carryover stocks at the end of the 1955-56 year reached the record high level of 34.6 million cwt. Acreage allotments were reduced for the 1956 crop and have remained at that level through 1961. The reduced acreage held production well below the 1954 level even though yields increased each year from 1955 to 1960, except in 1958 (table 4). Production was not reduced sufficiently, however, to discontinue marketing quotas.

Domestic disappearance in the United States has fluctuated between a low of 24.2 million cwt. and a high of 29.1 million in the last 10 years (table 1). For the 3 years ending with 1960-61, it averaged 27.0 million cwt., up 8 percent from 24.9 million cwt. for the 3 years ending with 1953-54. In the 2 periods, food use increased 14 percent from an average of 17.3 million cwt. to 19.8 million, reflecting the growth in population and a small increase in per-capita use. Non-food use, including quantities used by brewers and for seed and feed, declined 5 percent.

Table 11, page 24, shows U. S. exports by countries of destination, for 1960-61 with comparisons.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC RICE SITUATION

Carryover Stocks Continue To Decline

The carryover of old-crop rice on August 1, 1961 at 10.1 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, was down 2.0 million, or 17 percent, from a year earlier, and less than a third as large as the 34.6 million cwt. on hand August 1, 1956 (table 1).

The sharp reduction in the carryover in only 5 years is principally due to the rise in exports. Reduced production reflecting acreage controls and the Soil Bank Program also contributed to the decline. Exports averaged 26.9 million cwt. during the 5 years 1956-60 with an average of 64 percent shipped under Government-financed programs. About 80 percent of the exports under

Table 2.-Rice: Acreage allotments, by States, 1959-62

State	Apportionment			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Arizona	229	229	229	252
Arkansas	398,855	399,012	399,012	438,920
California	299,648	299,766	299,766	329,748
Florida	956	957	957	1,052
Illinois	20	20	20	22
Louisiana	474,892	475,008	475,008	522,517
Mississippi	46,669	46,674	46,674	51,343
Missouri	4,765	4,767	4,767	5,244
North Carolina	38	38	38	42
Oklahoma	149	149	149	164
South Carolina	2,845	2,846	2,846	3,131
Tennessee	517	517	517	569
Texas	422,147	422,313	422,313	464,552
Total apportioned to States	1,651,730	1,652,296	1,652,296	1,817,556
Unapportioned national reserve	866	300	300	300
United States total	1,652,596	1,652,596	1,652,596	1,817,856

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 3.-Rice: Acreage and production, by States, 1960-61

State	Acreage				Production	
	Planted		Harvested			
	1960	1961 1/	1960	1961 1/	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Missouri	4	4	3.8	3.9	129	129
Mississippi	45	45	44	44	1,298	1,474
Arkansas	391	391	384	384	13,536	13,440
Louisiana	464	465	458	458	13,053	13,511
Texas	420	421	417	409	12,823	11,452
California	290	292	288	290	13,752	13,630
Minor States 2/	1	1	1	.8	32	23
United States	1,615	1,619	1,595.8	1,589.7	54,623	53,659

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Minor States include Arizona, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Acreage and production in minor States are not included in the estimates by the Crop Reporting Board.

Government programs were paid for with foreign currencies (table 13).

The U. S. supply of rice in 1961-62 is estimated at 64.0 million cwt., rough rice equivalent, 4 percent below the adjusted supply a year ago and about 11 percent below the 1955-59 average. The supply, including the 10.1-million cwt. carryover, also includes production in 1961 of 53.7 million cwt., slightly below the 54.6 million in 1960, and imports of about 0.2 million cwt (table 1).

Domestic disappearance in 1961-62 is estimated at 27.5 million cwt; Food use at 20.0 million cwt., up slightly from the 19.8 million in 1960-61; brewers' use, of possibly 5.0 million; and seed and feed use, of 2.5 million, the latter the same as last year. Exports in 1961-62 are estimated at around 30.0 million cwt. compared with 29.6 million a year earlier. On the basis of these figures, the carryover August 1, 1962, would total about 6.5 million cwt., down from the 10.1 million on August 1, 1961, continuing the reduction of the past several years.

1961 Rice Production Down Slightly With Reduced Yields

Production of rice in 1961 at 53.7 million cwt. of rough rice was 2 percent below last year but 8 percent above the 1950-59 average (table 3). The smaller production was due to both a smaller harvested acreage and lower yields, with the latter accounting for a major part of the decline. The 1.6 million acres seeded were practically the same as in 1960 while the harvested acreage was slightly below the previous year. The yield, 33.75 cwt. per harvested acre, fell below the record 34.22 cwt. in 1960, but was nearly 6.00 cwt. above the 1950-59 average and the third highest of record.

Rice was harvested from 1,590,000 acres, compared with 1,596,000 acres in 1960. The acreage abandoned is estimated at 1.8 percent compared with 1.2 percent in 1960, with most of the increase due to acreage damaged in Texas by Hurricane Carla.

Production in the southern area totaled 40 million cwt., 2 percent less than last year's production. Record high yields per acre are estimated for Louisiana and Mississippi, with yields in all States well above average. Planting in the southern area was delayed by rains and cool weather, but the crop responded favorably during July and August with all States expecting either record-high or record equalling yields. Then, Hurricane Carla moved through the Texas rice area in early September, shattering any prospect of record yields and leaving much of the southern area with an abundance of moisture. Crop maturity and harvest moved slowly during September and October with harvest completed later than usual.

California production was moderately below that of the previous year as the larger harvested acreage failed to offset reduced yields. The crop got off to a slow start, but hot June weather benefited development and yield prospects. Wind in September caused rice to lodge and made harvesting slow.

Table 4 .-Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1939-61

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1939	926	120	1,046	2,191	3,375	2,327	20,289	4,050	24,339
1940	952	118	1,070	2,128	3,600	2,290	20,256	4,248	24,504
1941	1,062	153	1,215	1,819	2,475	1,902	19,321	3,787	23,108
1942	1,251	207	1,458	1,872	2,745	1,996	23,419	5,682	29,101
1943	1,249	224	1,473	1,820	2,925	1,988	22,735	6,552	29,287
1944	1,241	240	1,481	1,953	2,812	2,093	24,242	6,750	30,992
1945	1,266	235	1,501	1,932	2,665	2,047	24,456	6,262	30,718
1946	1,323	261	1,584	1,861	3,032	2,054	24,622	7,913	32,535
1947	1,454	256	1,710	1,872	3,139	2,062	27,218	8,035	35,253
1948	1,551	256	1,807	2,030	2,669	2,121	31,488	6,832	38,320
1949	1,554	305	1,859	1,967	3,350	2,194	30,569	10,218	40,787
1950	1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	30,570	8,270	38,840
1951	1,673	324	1,997	2,118	3,300	2,310	35,430	10,692	46,122
1952	1,666	337	2,003	2,195	3,475	2,411	36,567	11,711	48,278
1953	1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,445	40,599	12,325	52,924
1954	2,078	477	2,555	2,507	2,550	2,515	52,090	12,164	64,254
1955	1,501	329	1,830	2,973	3,450	3,058	44,619	11,350	55,969
1956	1,285	286	1,571	2,918	4,200	3,151	37,491	12,012	49,503
1957	1,115	226	1,341	2,981	4,300	3,203	33,236	9,718	42,954
1958	1,166	249	1,415	2,890	4,450	3,164	33,695	11,080	44,775
1959	1,302	285	1,587	3,104	4,650	3,382	40,417	13,252	53,669
1960	1,308	288	1,596	3,125	4,775	3,422	40,871	13,752	54,623
1961 2/	1,300	290	1,590	3,079	4,700	3,375	40,029	13,630	53,659

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 1 (11) in 1939, 1 (9) in 1940, 1 (13) in 1941, 1 (19) in 1942, 1 (23) in 1943, 1 (18) in 1944, 2 (50) in 1945, 2 (38) in 1946, 2 (36) in 1947, 2 (45) in 1948, 1 (18) in 1949, 1 (20) in 1950, 2 (33) in 1951, 6 (85) in 1952, 6 (90) in 1953, 5 (61) in 1954, 5 (67) in 1955, 2 (44) in 1956, 1 (19) in 1957, 1 (15) in 1958, 1 (22) in 1959, 1 (32) in 1960, and 1 (23) in 1961. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .- Rice, milled equivalent: Total and per capita consumption, Continental U.S., 1909-60

Year beginning August	Consumption Total 1/	Consumption Per capita 2/	Year beginning August	Consumption Total 1/	Consumption Per capita 2/	Year beginning August	Consumption Total 1/	Consumption Per capita 2/
	Mil. lb.	Lb.		Mil. lb.	Lb.		Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	764	8.3	1927	737	6.2	1944	632	4.9
1910	588	6.3	1928	702	5.8	1945	539	4.0
1911	570	6.0	1929	649	5.3	1946	660	4.7
1912	645	6.7				1947	706	4.9
1913	690	7.0	1930	715	5.8	1948	732	5.0
1914	702	7.0	1931	662	5.3	1949	762	5.1
1915	701	6.9	1932	762	6.1			
1916	961	9.4	1933	553	4.4	1950	874	5.8
1917	1,060	10.2	1934	729	5.7	1951	806	5.3
1918	1,084	10.3	1935	681	5.3	1952	833	5.4
1919	655	6.2	1936	783	6.1	1953	837	5.3
			1937	783	6.1	1954	885	5.5
1920	748	7.0	1938	734	5.6	1955	957	5.8
1921	502	4.6	1939	778	5.9	1956	970	5.8
1922	585	5.2				1957	963	5.7
1923	589	5.2	1940	773	5.9	1958	898	5.2
1924	619	5.4	1941	703	5.3	1959	1,036	5.9
1925	606	5.2	1942	734	5.7			
1926	667	5.6	1943	694	5.4	1960	1,034	5.8

1/ Total consumption in Continental U.S. is calculated by adding the beginning stocks at mills to mill production and imports, minus the following: Ending stocks at mills, exports, brewers' use, feed use, shipments to U.S. Territories and food use by the military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Per capita figures are obtained by dividing total consumption by the series on population eating from civilian supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.

Prices in 1961-62 Again To Average Above Support

The 1961-62 average price received by farmers for rice, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, is currently estimated at $4.97, 26 cents above the announced support of $4.71 (table 6). In 1960-61, the price averaged $4.55 per cwt., 13 cents above the average support of $4.42. The principal factors underlying the strength in rice prices in 1961-62 are heavy exports under Government financed programs, extensive use of the price support program, and some reduction in the 1961 crop.

Farmers put about a fourth of their 1960 crop under price support, about the same proportion as in 1959. Of the 13.1 million cwt. of rough rice put under price support from the 1960 crop, farmers delivered 4.9 million to the CCC. The amounts placed under support and delivered to CCC from the 1959 crop were 12.3 million cwt. and 7.0 million cwt., respectively (table 6). Bluebonnet and Nato in the South and Pearl in California were the principal varieties delivered to CCC from the 1960 crop. CCC owned 4.1 million cwt., in terms of rough, of the total August 1, 1961, carryover of 10.1 million cwt.

Through December 31, farmers had placed a total of 4.0 million cwt. of 1961-crop rice under support, compared with 5.5 million by that date a year earlier. Of the 4.0 million cwt. under support, 2.7 million were warehouse-stored and 1.3 million were farm-stored loans. Purchase agreements accounted for only 9,181 cwt. Farmers had repaid loans on 0.4 million cwt. by December 31, 1961.

DOMESTIC RICE OUTLOOK FOR 1962

1962 Rice Marketing Quota Referendum

In the referendum held on January 23, producers approved rice quotas for 1962 by a 94.2 percent vote, according to the preliminary report. This is substantially more than the required two-thirds vote of the producers voting. Rice marketing quotas were in effect for the last seven (1955-61) rice crops.

Marketing quotas for rice were proclaimed December 27. The law requires quotas to be proclaimed for the coming crop (1962) whenever the total supply for the preceding marketing year (1961-62) exceeds the normal supply (P.L. 86-408). The total supply of rice for the 1961-62 marketing year quota determination is 102.1 percent above the normal supply figure and 2.1 points above the marketing quota level 1/.

1/ For the marketing quota determination, the total supply of rice is estimated at 64,038,000 cwt., consisting of a 1961 crop of 53,659,000 cwt., a carryover on August 1, 1961, of 10,079,000 cwt., and imports of 300,000 cwt. The normal supply is estimated at 62,700,000 cwt., based on an estimated domestic consumption of 27,000,000 cwt. for the 1960-61 marketing year and exports of 30,000,000 cwt. during the 1961-62 marketing year, with a carryover allowance of 5,700,000 cwt., 10 percent of the consumption and export total.

Table 6.- Rice, rough equivalent: Price support operations and price analysis items, 1940-62

Year beginning August	Under price support: Loans	Under price support: Purchase agreements	Under price support: Total	Delivered to CCC	Stocks owned by CCC at year-end (July 31)	Under loan at year-end (July 31)	Support rate per cwt.	Season average price per cwt. received by farmers
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dol.	Dol.
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.80
1941	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.04	3.01
1942	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.33	3.61
1943	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.96
1944	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.93
1945	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.82	3.98
1946	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	5.00
1947	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.76	5.97
1948	153	3,565	3,718	611	11	1	4.08	4.88
1949	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	459	218	3.96	4.10
1950	217	575	792	26	375	17	4.56	5.09
1951	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	226	1	5.00	4.82
1952	209	---	209	---	1	6	5.04	5.87
1953	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,170	914	283	4.84	5.19
1954	17,552	12,923	30,475	25,141	15,692	2,589	4.92	4.57
1955	15,557	10,703	26,260	23,475	26,941	312	4.66	4.81
1956	13,304	10,423	23,727	16,771	12,497	48	4.57	4.86
1957	6,977	6,590	13,567	11,007	11,996	9	4.72	5.11
1958	8,306	3,280	11,586	6,575	9,396	34	4.48	4.68
1959	9,369	2,935	12,304	7,034	6,879	3	4.38	4.59
1960	7,825	5,280	13,105	4,876	4,118	3/8	4.42	4.55
1961 4/	5/4,024	5/ 9	5/ 4,033				4.71	4.97
1962 4/							4.71	

1/ Season average prices received by farmers weighted by sales.
2/ Price support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity but since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced.
3/ For example, there were 8,000 cwt. of 1960-crop rice under loan on July 31, 1961.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Through December 31, 1961.

1962 Acreage Up; Large Exports To Keep Carryout Down

The 1962 acreage allotment of 1,817,856 acres is 10 percent above the statutory minimum allotment of 1,652,596 acres set for the 1956 through 1961 crops of rice 2/. In announcing the rice allotment, Secretary Freeman stated, "Unsettled world conditions, particularly in the rice-consuming and rice-producing areas, prompt the need for some increase in 1962-crop rice acreage in order to assure adequate rice supplies to meet export needs."

A crop of about 59.6 million cwt. would be produced in 1962 on the allotted acres if yields were about the same as the 1959-61 average, after making allowance for a small acreage placed in the Conservation Reserve and for normal underplanting and abandonment 3/. This added to the estimated August 1, 1962, rice carryover estimated at 6.5 million cwt. and 0.3 million cwt. estimated imports results in a total supply of 66.4 million cwt. (table 1).

Domestic disappearance is estimated at 27.6 million cwt., about the same as the 27.5 million estimated for 1961-62. Exports in 1962-63 are projected at about 32.2 million cwt. which compares with 30.0 million estimated for 1961-62 and 24.6 million cwt., the 1955-59 average. On this basis, the carryover of rice on August 1, 1963 may be about 6.6 million, about the same as estimated for August 1, 1962.

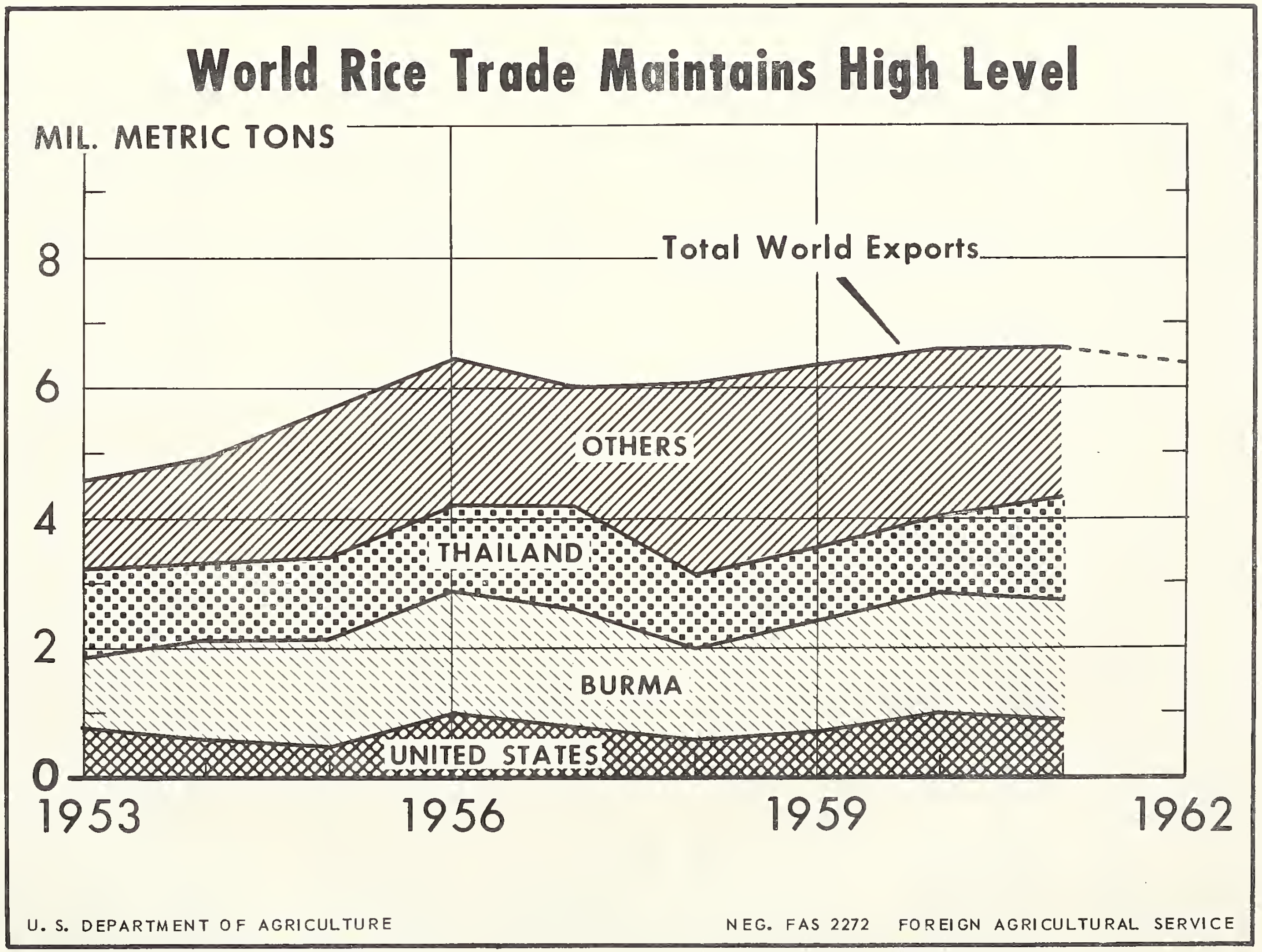
1962-Crop Rice Support Unchanged From 1961 Average of $4.71

The advance national minimum average support price for 1962-crop rice was announced January 8 at $4.71 per cwt--the same as for the 1961 crop and 78 percent of the January 1962 rice parity price of $6.04 per cwt.

The 1962-crop support price was determined on the basis of legal provisions calling for price support for rice between 65 and 90 percent of parity. The Agricultural Act of 1958 removed the "supply formula" as the basis for determining rice price-support levels. This Act also lowered the minimum support level from 75 to 70 percent of parity for the 1961 crop and to 65 percent of parity for 1962 and subsequent crops.

2/ Following are the States for which State allotments were announced: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

3/ A crop of 59.6 million cwt. plus the carryover of 6.5 million cwt. totals 66.1 million cwt., which is only slightly different from the normal supply of 65.7 million cwt. For the acreage allotment determination, the normal supply is based on 1961-62 marketing year domestic consumption of 27.5 million cwt., 1962-63 marketing year exports of 32.2 million cwt., and a 10 percent carryover allowance of 6.0 million cwt.



While data are as yet incomplete, it is likely that the 1961 world trade in rice was moderately below that of 1960 but still about 25 percent over the 1951-55 average. Total exports from the three principal non-Communist rice exporters -- Burma, Thailand, and the United States -- were probably slightly higher in the 1961 calendar year. These along with increased exports from several countries of South America and Europe, are expected to largely offset a decline in exports from Communist countries. Communist China's rice supplies were reduced by adverse weather.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK 4/

World Rice Production Near Record but Below Last Year

World rice production for the 1961-62 year is expected to be of near-record size (table 7). Due to unfavorable weather, production did not increase for the first time in four years. With normal growing conditions world rice production will continue to advance in the next few years.

World production in 1961-62, excluding Mainland China, North Vietnam, North Korea, and the U.S.S.R., is forecast at 147.3 million metric tons, down 2 percent from the record 151 million in 1960-61 but up 3 percent from the 143.1 million in 1959-60. In 1950-55, production averaged 114.8 million tons.

World rice acreage, excluding Communist areas, declined 4 million acres, or 2 percent. The estimated total for 1961-62 is 214 million acres, compared with 218 million in 1960-61 when weather was unusually favorable for planting. Average acreage in 1950-54 was 192 million acres.

The production decline in 1961-62 is primarily in Asia, producer of 89 percent of the rice in non-Communist areas. Weather was generally less favorable for production than in 1960-61. Asia's crop, excluding crops in Communist areas, is estimated at 131.4 million metric tons, about 3 million tons below that in 1960-61. This year, even though additional acres were planted to rice in many areas, severe floods in South Vietnam, Burma, and India inundated wide expanses, and substantial areas could not be replanted. Thailand and South Korea, on the other hand, had the largest crops in several years. Cambodia and the Philippine Republic also expect to harvest more rice this year.

Decreased production is in prospect in Africa and South America due chiefly to small crops in the principal countries of production. Limited water supplies in Egypt reduced acreage, and production is down about 400,000 tons. Drought in Brazil is preventing planting of the planned acreage. However, production increased sharply in Europe, and the North American harvest shows some gain.

Slowly increasing rice acreages in different localities of Australia are adding up to a perceptible rise in the total acreage. This season's 58,000 acres is 8,000 more than in 1960-61. To date, weather has been favorable for production.

4/ The World Rice Situation and Outlook was prepared by Dexter V. Rivenburgh, Rice Marketing Specialist, of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 7.-Rice, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1960-61 and 1961-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1960-61 2/	1961-62 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	235	334	358	1,574	1,781	1,788	369.9	595.0	640.0	168	270	290
United States	2,072	1,596	1,590	2,410	3,422	3,375	5,008.4	5,462.3	5,365.9	2,272	2,478	2,434
Costa Rica	72	147	--	1,183	850	--	85.2	125.0	--	39	57	--
El Salvador	44	40	--	1,430	1,625	--	62.9	65.0	--	29	29	--
Guatemala	21	26	--	1,043	1,038	--	21.9	27.0	--	10	12	--
Honduras	27	35	--	1,504	1,500	--	40.6	52.5	--	18	24	--
Nicaragua 3/	66	55	--	1,298	1,453	--	85.7	79.9	--	39	36	--
Panama	179	251	250	1,165	1,000	1,020	208.5	250.9	255.0	95	114	116
Cuba	175	--	--	1,829	--	--	320.0	--	--	145	--	--
Dominican Republic	112	--	--	1,703	--	--	190.7	--	--	87	--	--
Total North America	3,097	2,990	3,048	2,109	2,514	2,512	6,530.7	7,516.0	7,658.1	2,960	3,410	3,475
South America:												
Argentina	140	115	125	2,815	2,914	2,960	394.1	335.1	370.0	179	152	168
Bolivia	40	--	--	1,530	--	--	61.2	--	--	28	--	--
Brazil 3/	5,362	7,300	--	1,340	1,479	--	7,182.5	10,800.0	--	3,258	4,900	--
British Guiana	132	215	--	2,126	2,140	--	280.6	460.0	--	127	209	--
Chile	69	94	74	2,512	2,340	2,384	173.3	220.0	176.4	79	100	80
Colombia	401	562	568	1,465	1,726	1,729	587.3	970.0	982.0	266	440	445
Ecuador	150	185	--	1,752	1,568	--	262.8	290.0	--	119	132	--
Peru	152	175	--	3,643	3,886	--	553.8	680.0	--	251	308	--
Surinam	49	75	--	2,580	2,372	--	126.4	177.9	--	57	81	--
Uruguay	38	39	--	3,095	3,046	--	117.6	118.8	--	53	54	--
Venezuela	100	100	--	1,200	1,320	--	120.0	132.0	--	54	60	--
Total South America	6,656	8,935	8,635	1,487	1,600	1,533	9,899.6	14,296.9	13,235.4	4,490	6,485	6,005
Europe:												
France	43	81	83	3,567	2,831	3,852	153.4	229.3	319.7	70	104	145
Greece	44	35	54	3,152	3,300	3,320	138.7	115.5	179.3	63	52	81
Italy	409	318	320	4,600	4,291	4,823	1,881.5	1,364.4	1,543.2	853	619	700
Portugal	80	91	94	3,841	3,544	4,077	307.3	322.5	383.2	139	146	174
Spain	160	152	149	4,737	5,236	4,883	757.9	795.9	727.5	344	361	330
Total Western Europe	736	677	700	4,400	4,177	4,504	3,238.8	2,827.6	3,152.9	1,469	1,282	1,430
Bulgaria	37	32	32	1,916	2,756	2,066	70.9	88.2	66.1	32	40	30
Hungary	60	68	--	2,038	1,453	--	122.3	98.8	--	55	45	--
Rumania	45	54	--	2,296	1,630	--	103.3	88.0	--	47	40	--
Yugoslavia	10	14	14	2,750	3,450	3,307	27.5	48.3	46.3	12	22	21
Total Eastern Europe	158	175	178	2,122	1,925	2,011	335.2	336.8	357.9	151	153	162
Total Europe	894	852	878	3,998	3,714	3,999	3,574.0	3,164.4	3,510.8	1,620	1,435	1,590

Africa:													
Algeria	3	5	5	3,200	3,740	4,000	9.6	18.7	20.0	4	8	9
Egypt	539	733	530	3,394	4,469	4,340	1,928.4	3,276.0	2,300.0	830	1,486	1,050
Morocco	10	12	--	3,590	3,917	--	35.9	47.0	--	16	21	--
Angola	30	49	--	1,333	898	--	40.0	44.0	--	18	20	--
Congo, Republic of the	416	--	--	921	--	--	383.2	155.0	--	174	--	--
Guinea	873	--	--	585	--	--	510.7	695.0	--	232	315	--
Ivory Coast 4/	470	--	--	526	--	--	247.4	320.0	--	112	145	--
Malagasy Republic	1,705	2,200	--	1,287	1,303	--	2,194.6	2,866.0	--	995	1,300	--
Mali 4/	434	--	--	788	--	--	342.2	420.0	--	155	191	--
Niger 4/	11	20	--	609	770	--	6.7	15.4	--	3	7	--
Senegal 4/	153	--	--	851	--	--	130.2	176.4	--	59	80	--
Sierra Leone	800	850	--	750	741	--	600.0	630.0	660.0	272	287	300
Tanganyika	137	--	--	1,079	--	--	147.8	200.0	190.0	67	91	86
Upper Volta 4/	38	--	--	750	--	--	28.5	40.0	--	13	18	--
Total Africa	7,251	8,472	8,557	1,093	1,297	1,200	7,928.0	10,992.0	10,265.3	3,600	4,985	4,660
Asia:												
Iran	557	--	--	1,750	--	--	974.7	1,100.0	1,000.0	442	500	450
Iraq	545	550	--	1,151	1,182	--	627.2	650.0	--	284	295	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	120	100	2,876	2,542	2,350	284.7	305.0	235.0	129	138	107
Burma	10,780	11,950	11,500	1,289	1,444	1,426	13,900.0	17,250.0	16,400.0	6,305	7,825	7,400
Cambodia	2,853	3,100	3,200	988	1,000	1,031	2,817.4	3,100.0	3,300.0	1,278	1,400	1,500
Ceylon	920	1,100	--	1,330	1,609	--	1,223.3	1,770.0	--	555	803	--
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,935	--	2,388	2,842	--	4,565.0	5,500.0	--	2,071	2,495	--
India 3/	75,448	85,000	84,300	1,089	1,353	1,352	82,150.0	115,000.0	114,000.0	37,263	52,150	51,700
Indonesia	15,939	19,000	--	1,450	1,562	--	23,118.3	29,680.0	--	10,486	13,463	--
Japan 5/	7,754	8,178	8,160	3,394	4,333	4,352	26,316.6	35,436.2	35,513.4	11,937	16,074	16,109
Korea	2,550	2,771	--	2,549	2,488	--	6,500.0	6,894.6	8,200.0	2,948	3,127	3,725
Laos	1,568	--	--	663	--	--	1,039.0	--	--	471	--	--
Malaya	836	945	925	1,739	2,400	2,146	1,453.4	2,268.2	1,985.0	659	1,029	900
Nepal	3,250	3,500	3,550	757	857	845	2,460.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	1,116	1,360	1,360
Pakistan 3/	23,226	24,804	24,000	1,207	1,428	1,333	28,023.9	35,422.5	32,000.0	12,712	16,068	14,500
Philippines	6,264	8,376	8,440	1,054	1,006	1,005	6,603.3	8,425.0	8,485.0	2,995	3,822	3,850
Thailand	13,153	14,030	14,000	1,151	1,224	1,257	15,132.9	17,170.6	17,600.0	6,864	7,789	7,900
Vietnam, South	4,800	8,000	6,500	1,208	1,325	1,462	5,800.0	10,600.0	9,500.0	2,631	4,808	4,300
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	173,801	197,014	193,133	1,293	1,505	1,500	224,735.5	296,577.9	289,775.2	102,000	134,500	131,400
Oceania:												
Australia	37	50	58	4,603	5,166	5,172	170.3	258.3	300.0	77	117	135
Fiji Islands	35	--	--	1,649	--	--	57.7	--	--	26	--	--
Total Oceania	108	128	137	2,481	2,877	3,000	268.0	368.3	411.0	120	170	185
World total 6/	191,807	218,391	214,388	1,319	1,524	1,515	252,935.8	332,915.5	324,855.8	114,800	151,000	147,300

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Formerly part of French West Africa. 5/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 6/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 8 .-Rice, milled equivalent: Exports from principal world areas, calendar years, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:						
Burma	2,910	4,111	3,865	3,109	3,740	3,883
Cambodia	225	109	429	465	428	729
Communist China 2/	630	2,300	1,085	2,774	3,750	2,782
Pakistan	291	131	5	4	183	145
Taiwan	210	190	319	431	353	66
Thailand	3,042	2,805	3,474	2,513	2,428	2,659
Vietnam	336	3/	405	248	542	750
Other countries	175	86	300	240	217	469
Total	7,819	9,732	9,882	9,784	11,641	11,483
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	1,389	2,148	1,731	1,305	1,554	2,198
Argentina	31	69	39	73	15	10
Brazil	151	224	1	114	22	1
British Guiana	84	93	85	40	126	142
Ecuador	60	26	84	57	37	59
Uruguay	27	84	18	21	2	13
Other countries	77	37	44	52	69	48
Total	1,819	2,681	2,002	1,662	1,825	2,471
Europe:						
Italy	493	771	316	404	341	289
Spain	98	201	141	214	62	64
Portugal	15	28	3/	25	3/	3/
Other countries	61	92	130	162	108	96
Total	667	1,092	587	805	511	449
Africa:						
Malagasay Republic	65	80	46	128	65	52
U. A. R.: Egypt	249	487	652	852	108	669
Other countries	38	53	44	31	26	34
Total	352	620	742	1,011	199	755
Australia	71	74	67	94	114	154
World total	10,728	14,199	13,280	13,356	14,290	15,312

1/ Preliminary.
2/ From returns of importing countries.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

1961 World Trade in Rice Below Year Ago, but Fourth Above Average

While data are as yet incomplete, it is likely that the total calendar year 1961 world trade in rice was about 6 percent below that of 1960 but still nearly 25 percent over the 1951-55 average (table 8). Some exporters had slightly larger stocks available for export because of increased production, but Mainland China, which had been a substantial exporter in 1959 and 1960, apparently was forced to cut shipments drastically. Total supplies moving into international trade from Asian sources (centered largely in Mainland China, South Vietnam, and Taiwan) were down from a year earlier. However, supplies from non-Asian sources were maintained at, or in some cases, slightly above 1960 levels.

World Rice Trade in 1962

World trade in rice for all types and grades probably will not reach and certainly is unlikely to exceed the volume levels of either 1960 or 1961. Consumer requirements will generally be maintained and in some cases will probably exceed those of 1961, due both to increased consumption and to lower indigenous supplies resulting from unfavorable weather conditions in 1961-62. The limiting factor which will prevent an expansion of trade will be the reduction in export availability from Thailand, South Vietnam, Egypt, and some South American areas. The reduced supply position will be in long, medium, and short grain types. The situation, however, will not result in a world shortage.

The market should be reasonably firm throughout 1962 with prices about at current levels for the year's average as a whole. Prices which declined seasonally in the early part of 1962 are currently showing signs of recovery.

January 1, 1962 World Stocks Down From Year Earlier

At the close of calendar year 1961, stocks of old-crop rice in principal exporting countries were lower than a year earlier. Practically all supplies for export were committed prior to January 1, 1962, and shipments early this year were limited to supplies from the current 1961-62 crop from Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia, Egypt, Brazil, and Spain. In the case of Vietnam, with imports necessary, exports are unlikely for the major part of the year. A somewhat similar condition exists in Egypt, with exports at best likely to be only nominal until October 1962. Supplies of short grain varieties were evidently reduced with Spain, Italy, Egypt, and Brazil in 1961 drawing heavily against both working and surplus stocks.

With average growing conditions in 1962-63, this drawdown of 1961 year-end stocks would not be particularly serious and would not indicate any world shortage of rice. The reduction in carryover stocks has been a feature of the world market for several years. If, however, crops in major importing countries should be materially below average in 1962-63, the beginning of a relatively

Table 9 .-Rice, milled equivalent: Imports into principal importing countries, calendar years, average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Ceylon	884	1,083	1,153	1,063	1,286	1,164
Hong Kong	478	613	690	841	779	789
India	1,168	904	1,760	902	698	1,700
Indonesia	905	1,682	1,242	2,150	2,100	2,121
Japan	2,438	1,675	765	1,114	611	385
Korea	246	43	445	15	7	2
Malaya	1,113	1,304	1,163	1,413	1,500	1,490
Pakistan	---	972	950	757	666	714
Philippine Republic	132	93	172	509	14	---
Arabian Peninsula	223	361	385	375	521	413
Cuba	470	300	422	426	380	330
Belgium-Luxembourg	83	182	140	114	172	165
France	125	172	196	132	187	196
Germany, West	189	258	197	264	342	334
Netherlands	151	163	132	151	179	179
United Kingdom	164	188	186	190	188	209
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	137	156	247	166	298	182
Mauritius	106	99	137	155	128	125
Other Countries	1,803	4,072	3,455	3,617	4,584	4,417
World total	10,815	14,320	13,837	14,354	14,640	14,915

1/ Preliminary

Foreign Agricultural Service.

serious shortage could be in the making in 1963. This would be largely of the cheaper and lower quality rice, which makes up a substantial portion of world trade. The question of adequate stocks to provide for the continued flow of trade between crops could affect the rather stable market which has existed for the past several years. Principal Asian importers--Pakistan, India, Japan, and Malaya--apparently have higher stocks than last year. Indonesia's beginning stocks were down. Indonesia in the past several years has become the largest single importer of rice. Even with larger stocks in importing countries, they would not last long in the heavily populated areas of high consumption, should domestic production fall appreciably.

World Rice Prices Rose in 1961

With slightly less supplies in exporter hands during 1961 and with reduced crops because of unfavorable weather in a number of Asian areas, world rice prices were firm during the first half of the year and then moved up in the last 6 months. Because a substantial portion of the volume of world trade moves under Government to Government contracts, as compared to private commercial transactions, it is difficult to measure price changes with any degree of accuracy. Fluctuations in price come more rapidly in Asian commercial transactions in the higher qualities and grades rather than in supplies moving under Government contracts. It is likely that overall improvement in prices in 1961 was slightly over 7 percent as compared to 1960. This rolled prices back to the levels of 1959 but still below the 1958 average.

U. S. Exports of Rice in 1960-61 Again Show Increase

Last marketing season's exports rose to almost 21 million cwt. (milled rice equivalent) as compared with about 20.6 million the preceding year. This was second in volume only to the record export of 1956. The outstanding feature in the market was the fact that exports to Cuba came to almost a complete standstill while in the year before Cuban shipments were about 3.1 million cwt. The real growth in exports, therefore, was much more substantial than the totals for the past two years indicate. The comparison of totals shows an increase of some 400,000 cwt. but the actual gain in new exports was 400,000 plus the offsetting of 3.1 million for Cuba or 3.5 million in new and replacement sales.

This market growth took place in Europe, Asia and Africa. In Europe, sales were up sharply in West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom with small gains in other destinations' takings. Shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg were about one third lower than the levels of the past two years.

The fluctuations in the movement of rice to Asia largely was occasioned by shifts in P.L. 480 Title I sales. Programs were larger in the case of India and Pakistan. No rice was programmed for Ceylon under P.L. 480 following the shipment of some 900,000 cwt. in 1959-60. There was a good move upward in sales for dollars to Saudi Arabia and some other Near East countries.

Table 10.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1949-

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice 1/												
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	4.82
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.87
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	5.19
1954	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.57
1955	4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.81
1956	4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.98	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.86
1957	4.86	4.84	5.01	5.04	4.84	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.14	5.03	5.04	4.92	5.11
1958	4.83	4.77	4.82	4.74	4.48	4.79	4.88	4.95	4.79	4.79	5.11	5.05	4.68
1959	4.54	4.52	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.79	4.86	4.83	4.76	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.59
1960 2/	4.30	4.31	4.62	4.98	4.79	4.86	4.88	5.09	4.84	4.68	4.80	4.77	4.55
1961 2/	4.69	4.91	5.19	5.36	5.23	5.31							4.97
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Zenith, U.S. No. 2 at New Orleans, f.o.b. mills 3/												
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	9.45	9.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.00	11.30
1953	9.35	8.60	9.20	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.80	9.10
1954	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.50
1955	9.30	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.25	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.40	8.40	8.90
1956	8.30	8.40	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.80	8.90	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.45	8.75
1957	9.40	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.60	9.65	9.75	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.70
1958 4/	9.75	9.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.10	8.85	9.05	9.25	9.05	9.20
1959 4/	8.60	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.15	8.25
1960 4/	7.85	7.55	7.65	7.90	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.20
1961 4/	8.35	8.55	8.85	8.95	9.20	9.55							

Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U.S. No. 1 at San Francisco, docks basis 3/												
1949	7.25	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.15	7.40	8.20	8.85	8.55	7.60
1950	8.40	9.00	9.10	9.30	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.25	8.95	9.20
1951	8.55	8.50	8.95	9.20	9.55	9.70	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.80	9.50
1952	9.90	10.05	10.05	10.40	10.80	12.10	12.25	12.25	12.20	11.80	10.65	9.15	10.95
1953	9.05	9.00	9.10	9.10	9.20	9.40	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.20	8.60	9.15
1954	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
1955	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.30
1956	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00
1957	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
1958	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.60	8.15	8.25	7.60
1959	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.55
1960	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.95
1961	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50									

1/ U.S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production through July 1958. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month. U.S. marketing-year prices are the result of weighting State season average prices, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, by estimated marketings. 2/Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS. 4/ Includes Magnolia and Nato; mostly Nato from August 1959 to date.

The best showing, percentagewise, was in the case of Africa. Substantial P. L. 480 program shipments to Egypt in 1959-60 were offset in 1960-61 by increased sales to Ghana, Liberia, Union of South Africa, and others. The gain in African sales amounted to over 80 percent compared to the previous year and the major portion of this increase was in commercial sales for dollars.

Export subsidies on brown and milled rice, designed to make U. S. rice competitive in the world market, have been in effect for the past 3 years. The export subsidy during the current marketing year has averaged $2.72 per cwt. to date.

U. S. Export Outlook Favorable for the Rest of 1961-62

Provided that the export market continues the same trends as in the first five months, it is likely that another 21 million cwt. market for U. S. rice is in prospect. World supplies of long and medium grain types do not indicate any great increase in competition from the standpoint of price levels. Supplies of short grain varieties, similarly, will not be burdensome in the world, but the competition in the West German market is likely to remain strong. This market recently has been the principal overseas commercial outlet for short grain varieties from the United States.

The proposed Common Market will not be a factor in the 1961-62 rice marketing year. Decisions made in the coming months, however, which might restrict free access to the market, could materially affect commercial sales for dollars in 1962-63.

The volume of cash sales likely will move up rather substantially in 1961-62, with a reduction in quantities moving under Government programs. Opportunities for cash sales will continue to exist and in some cases expand in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and to a limited extent in South America. The extent to which commercial transactions are maintained and/or increased will depend to a large degree on continued and expanded efforts of the rice industry to broaden trade.

Market Development Work Enlarging

The U. S. Rice Export Development Association, representing the entire rice industry in carrying on market development work in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service, has made considerable progress in the past year. This work is financed by dollar contributions from the Association and foreign currencies set aside for market development work that accrue through sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of P. L. 480. The association now has full-time employees in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, who are engaged in promotional work in stimulating and increasing the consumption of rice. An arrangement has been made with a local Association in Switzerland for joint promotional work. Another arrangement is also under process of completion in West Germany.

An exhibit and demonstration of the use of rice was undertaken in September 1961 at the newly established Trade Center of the Department of Commerce in London, a fair at Manchester, and most recently at food exhibitions at Brighton and Wembledon in the United Kingdom. Other fairs and exhibitions covered were held in Copenhagen, Denmark; Paris, France; Hamburg and Stuttgart, West Germany, and in Ghana, Africa.

Table 11.- Rice, milled: United States exports to specified countries, 1956-60 1/

Country of destination	Year beginning August				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	376	293	267	283	233
Bahamas	21	11	30	64	71
British Honduras	33	24	25	52	10
Cuba	4,054	4,246	4,113	3,101	216
Guatemala	29	68	24	11	2
Mexico	9	2/	22	269	177
Netherlands Antilles	42	54	63	82	110
West Indies Federation	112	88	4	10	52
Bolivia	176	44	---	---	44
Chile	---	2/	23	95	126
Peru	2/	980	5	700	17
Venzuela	40	2	67	163	67
Other countries	127	85	192	3/199	295
Total	5,019	5,895	4,835	5,029	1,420
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	686	76	315	341	229
Germany, West	20	30	1,116	678	1,044
Netherlands	50	14	350	575	660
Sweden	16	12	34	58	65
Switzerland	58	32	26	39	57
United Kingdom	---	34	444	505	567
Other countries	40	29	87	71	61
Total	870	227	2,372	2,267	2,683
Asia:					
Ceylon	---	331	1,078	904	---
India	4,376	---	---	4,413	5,543
Indonesia	5,424	753	116	3,347	2,677
Iran	---	5	24	361	2/
Israel	7	1	93	94	145
Korea, Republic of	2,746	242	---	---	---
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	2	2	199	394	392
Pakistan	4,372	3,453	1,169	173	2,850
Philippines	20	554	1,140	2/	---
Saudi Arabia	98	151	114	89	130
Other Arabia	22	126	189	142	126
Turkey	218	---	115	---	228
Other countries	118	6	6	133	355
Total	17,403	5,624	4,243	10,050	12,446
Africa:					
Egypt	---	5	489	447	17
French West Africa	---	---	526	44	---
Ghana	---	3	32	177	704
Liberia	248	270	377	422	473
Union of South Africa	15	4	50	307	981
Other countries	4	11	93	129	624
Total	267	293	1,567	1,526	2,799
Oceania	47	52	50	64	69
Ryukyu Islands 4/	207	145	---	---	---
Section 416 donations	2,036	683	651	1,634	1,536
Destination not specified	5/301	17	22	7	---
World total	26,150	12,936	13,740	20,577	20,953

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Less than 500 cwt. 3/ Includes 63,000 bags to Argentina. 4/ Programed by ICA and shipped by the Army. 5/ Includes 288,000 bags of ground rough rice for animal feed sold by the CCC, not included in Census figures.

Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

Table 12.-Rice, milled: United States exports to specified countries, November 1961, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July 1960-61	August-November 1960	August-November 1961	November 1960	November 1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	233	82	103	24	55
Bahamas	71	25	22	4	7
Cuba	216	174	0	56	0
Jamaica	54	15	30	3	5
Mexico	189	78	34	20	6
Netherlands Antilles	110	35	38	10	8
Chile	209	72	51	16	10
Venezuela	67	17	24	15	24
Other countries	476	122	127	47	30
Total	1,625	620	429	195	145
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	229	73	183	22	44
Germany, West	1,056	165	618	33	222
Netherlands	647	205	143	35	64
Poland	52	7	0	0	0
Spain	45	35	0	0	0
Sweden	65	44	33	8	3
Switzerland	57	19	26	3/	14
United Kingdom	567	148	246	5	107
Yugoslavia	120	27	0	0	0
Other countries	198	44	35	3	15
Total	3,036	767	1,284	152	469
Asia:					
Hong Kong	211	62	3	5	0
India	5,728	1,715	225	358	223
Indonesia	2,697	179	0	165	0
Iraq	55	23	364	2	153
Israel	157	82	45	31	22
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	405	9	156	3/	134
Pakistan	2,897	1,124	0	1,090	0
Saudi Arabia	130	31	92	8	41
Other countries	1,052	400	93	72	46
Total	13,332	3,625	978	1,731	619
Africa:					
Congo, Republic of	279	14	8	0	0
Other Western Africa	148	18	8	0	2
Ghana	745	188	315	51	63
Liberia	477	158	160	40	31
Nigeria	30	11	6	4	1
South Africa, Republic of	981	205	205	44	16
Other countries	231	62	48	1	43
Total	2,891	656	750	140	156
Oceania	69	21	28	7	5
World total	20,953	5,689	3,469	2,225	1,394

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent and includes Section 416 donations broken down by country of destination. 3/ Less than 500 cwt.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports by type of sale, year beginning July, 1954-60

Year beginning July	For dollars	Under Government Programs: For foreign currency	Under Government Programs: Barter	Under Government Programs: Other programs	Total exports
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1954	8.7	0.2	1/	0.2	9.1
1955	6.0	3.4	.2	2.8	12.4
1956	5.6	18.0	.6	2.9	27.1
1957	5.9	5.1	1/	1.1	12.1
1958	7.5	3.9	2.0	.9	14.3
1959	8.0	9.9	.8	2.0	20.7
1960 2/	7.2	11.9	.3	2.1	21.5

1/ Less than 0.5 million cwt.
2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 14.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports under Title I of P.L. 480 (for foreign currency), by country of destination, 1955-60

Country of destination	Year beginning July: 1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Argentina	---	---	---	---	60	---
Ceylon	---	---	---	1,078	904	---
Iceland	---	---	---	11	6	4
India	---	4,339	---	---	3,776	6,006
Indonesia	---	5,924	49	808	3,278	2,677
Israel	6	---	---	93	110	108
Japan	2,142	---	---	---	---	---
Korea	---	2,382	648	---	---	---
Pakistan	382	5,264	3,575	904	320	2,850
Peru	---	---	445	207	485	---
Philippines	---	---	377	551	---	---
Turkey	---	218	---	115	---	228
Egypt	---	---	---	---	934	---
Total	2,530	18,127	5,094	3,767	9,873	11,873

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

International Meetings

The Fifth Session of the Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice was held in New Delhi, India, during January 1961. Practically all major rice exporting and importing countries were represented at the meeting. The participants included 47 delegates from 22 countries. This meeting, plus three ad hoc meetings held prior to the formation of the present Sub-Committee, date back to 1953.

The Sub-Committee reviews and exchanges members' views on the world rice situation, the outlook for trade, trends in production, consumption and trade, problems of grading and quality control, measures possible to facilitate the flow of international trade and to create desirable stability in world markets. They also study all possible methods of improving statistics and economic information on rice.

The Working Party on Rice Production and Protection and the Working Party on Rice soils, Water and Fertilizer Practices of the International Rice Commission was held in New Delhi, India during December 1961. Delegates came from 18 rice countries as well as representatives from the Ford Foundation, the International Research Institute at Manila, Philippines, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

In 1962, the Sixth Session of the Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice and the bi-annual session of the International Rice Commission will be held. The Working Party of the IRC, responsible for the Engineering Aspects of Rice Production, Processing and Storage, will also meet.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 5/

The level of future U. S. rice sales to the 6 members of the European Common Market remains in doubt until final decisions on rice are reached by the Council of Ministers representing member Governments. The member countries are Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, France, West Germany, and Italy. It is possible that other countries may join the Economic Community. Among the possible entrants to membership is the United Kingdom in which the United States rice industry has an important interest.

The general aims of the Common Market countries is to establish by 1970, a unified market. The intervening period, starting about July 1, 1962, will be a transitional one during which they will work towards the internal elimination of all present duties and the attainment of a common level of internal prices among member governments.

When the unification of a market is completed, it is supposed to direct the level of rice production within the area (France and Italy), to guarantee a fair return to producers, maintain stability and to protect producers, processers, and the consumer.

5/ Adapted from Foreign Agricultural Circular FR-6-61, Oct. 1961; U. S. Rice Exports and the European Common Market by Dexter V. Rivenburgh.

Trade With the United States

In the Common Market, the rice importing countries of Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany produce no rice. France and Italy do. Italy is, however, the only rice exporter. France is about self-sufficient in rice, with imports of some milled rice from Madagascar and some broken grades for industrial use from areas of French interest.

Historically, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg have traded in rice for a long time. The substantial rice trade between the United States and West Germany is comparatively recent, becoming very important in the past 4 years.

Total U. S. exports to the rice-importing Common Market countries for 1960-61 were more than 13 times exports to these same countries in 1957-58. Equally vital to the U. S. rice economy is that the Common Market, as a part of the general European area, is the most important outlet for higher quality rice, particularly the long grain types which the United States can supply. It is also a market with substantial growth potentials.

In the past few years, Common Market countries have taken a wide range of types and quantities of rice from the United States. Imports have included brown rice, both long and short grain types, straight milled white rice of long and medium types, packaged rice including several specially processed forms and some rice byproducts. Government, industry and part of the U. S. rice industry have started special trade promotions in cooperative market development work. Many of these arrangements are cooperative with rice-importing interests within the individual countries for promoting and extending rice consumption.

Generally, U. S. rice exports to the area have been under conditions of free trade. In the case of Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands, both brown and milled rice have entered free of duty, having been so bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In West Germany, in the postwar period, the importation of rice was liberalized. U. S. brown rice entered duty-free and milled rice at a 15-percent ad valorem duty. Thus, U. S. rice has competed freely with rice from other world sources.

Consumption and Production

The per capita consumption in the Common Market countries, though rising, is still materially below that of prewar. The present free trade position of rice, therefore, has contributed to the increase in per capita consumption and has permitted the natural development of consumer preferences of rice. While U. S. interests have shared in the development of the market, the rice marketing industry within these countries has also had an important stake in the existing import pattern as it now operates. This includes the highly developed rice milling industry in each of the 4 rice importing countries of the Common Market area, importing firms, packaging and processing firms, distributors and retailers.

The 6 European Common Market countries, based on the current status of trade in rice, comprise a net deficit area. Italy, the only exporter of rice within the group, produces about as much rice as the areas total consumption requirements if considered solely on the basis of volume.

Italy primarily produces a short grain rice with only a limited amount of semi-long grains but which have the soft characteristics of short grain. Nowhere within the Common Market area is a long grain type of rice grown similar to long grains exported by the United States. West Germany, the heaviest importer of the type of rice grown in Italy, uses less than 50 percent of short grain with the balance largely of long grain from outside sources. The United States has been supplying most of West Germany's requirements. This trade has been largely in brown rice of both short and long grain varieties. In the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, the use of rice similar to the type produced in Italy does not exceed 20 percent, with the balance of the requirements being for imported long and medium grain varieties in the order stated.

With France about self-sufficient in rice, the European Common Market, on the basis of pronounced consumer preference, is a deficit area for long and medium grain varieties. At the same time, the area is in a surplus position because of the Italian production of short grain rice.

The long grain types in demand cannot be grown profitably in Italy because of climate. The same is true to some extent for medium grains. Any restrictions on U. S. imports would adversely affect consumers' choice.

Proposals

Should current rice proposals be accepted in their original form, there would be a number of drastic changes in existing trading practices which would be cumbersome, restrictive, and perhaps completely destructive. The proposals are based on an assumption that rice production within the area is adequate or can be adjusted to the point where it is equal to consumption requirements. In the effort to move toward "self-sufficiency," rice has apparently been considered on the basis of "rice is rice" disregarding consumer preferences or the inability of the area to produce rice of the type and characteristics now being imported.

No specific proposals have yet been acted upon by the Council of Ministers. A Rice Section has been proposed as a part of a European grain office. It would be responsible for the analyses of the demand and supply position, the trend of prices, the level of stocks and for the fixing of the level of variable levies to replace fixed tariff rates. It would also be responsible for issuing import licenses and export certificates.

The Common Market area, therefore, would be insulated from external sources of rice by the use of import licenses and a variable import levy. The variable levy is likely to be based on a so called "threshold price" at some point within the Common Market which might likely represent a higher price than the actual guaranteed producer prices within the areas of production. The basis for the computation of this threshold price (or intervention price) is said to be the price of Italian short grain rough rice. From this as a base, prices for various rices, adjusted for quality, would be developed.

The purpose of the variable levy is to level out the spread between the internal price and the lowest world price. There are no indications as to what formula or under what criteria such world price levels will be computed. The variable levy, in addition, is subject to an increase monthly for the 9 months following a date to be fixed with relation to the time of the Italian (or French) harvest.

National marketing organizations within these countries would be authorized to make purchases at the intervention price to create market stability, when necessary, to guarantee producers disposal at a fixed price throughout the marketing season. It is also apparent that export subsidies could be paid from the funds, representing collection of variable levies, when internal supplies are above consumption requirements.

If the proposals are accepted substantially in their present form, importers within the Common Market would have to obtain an import license from the Rice Section. The question of the level of supplies, as well as that of the general levels of prices in relation to the fixed intervention price, would quite likely be an important factor. After obtaining such a license, the importer still would not know the exact amount of the variable levy until the date of actual arrival. He could hedge against an advance in variable levy costs through the payment of an additional insurance fee.

If such a system were to be adopted even in part, it might result in present conditions of world trade undergoing drastic changes.

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The next issue of The Rice Situation will be released in January, 1963.

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